KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita YCEUM THEATRE-5:0-The Maister of We MADIEON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE

8-Strangs Concert.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Beau Brummel. MINER'S STHAVE THEATRE S One Error. NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Chiapa. EW POLO GROUNDS 4-Basebal. BIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Houest Hearts and Willing Hands
PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Red Hussar.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-S-All the Comforts of STAR THEATRE-8:30 -The Senator. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Clemenceau Case.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fair. 14TH STRRET THEATRE-S-Minatrels.

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A FEW LLEGANT SUITES TO RENT HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH-AVE and 42D-ST., N. Y.

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# New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A fight took place between Armenians and gendarmes near Ismid, five of the latter being killed. == Elections in Bulgaria resulted in a victory for the Government. - The Social Science Congress met at Liege. - There were fifteen fresh cases of cholera and eleven deaths at Valencia.

Domestic.-Eighteen bodies have been recovered from beneath the mass of rocks at Spokane Falls; there are twenty-seven more men missing and believed to be dead. - Two men believed to be implicated in the wrecking of the Montreal express on the Central Railroad have been ar rested. == The celebration of Admission Day be gan in San Francisco. = The funeral of ex-Governor Noyes took place at Cincinnati. The famous Kinzua Bridge on the Eric Railroad quiet Sunday at Cresson Springs. :--- Voting for Governor and Congressmen will take place in

Maine to-day.

City and Suburban.-A woman was incited by her companions to jump from the deck of a steamer into the bay; she was almost dead when rescued. == The Central Labor Federation decided to fight the Knights of Labor for making war on the open unions. ==== A call for a political convention issued by the Central Laobr Union.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of showers. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 78 degrees ; lowest, 68 ; hverage, 72 5-8:

The partial failure of the wheat crop in Dakota will serve a useful purpose in directing special attention to the need of thorough and ystematic irrigation. Readers of THE TRIB-UNE will remember the description given in the series of letters printed last year from the new State of the wonderful subterranean supply of water with which the region in question is favored. How to make this available is now the pressing problem in North Dakota. It is safe to predict that these enterprising Westerners will before long find some means of utilizing the inexhaustible underground cisterns.

An arrest has been made of a man supposed to have been concerned in the fiendish outrage on the Hudson River Railroad on Thursday night. The evidence against him is not disclosed, of course, as yet, and the efforts to hunt down all the accomplices are being urgently prosecuted. It is much to be hoped that one of the right men has been caught and that the detectives are on the track of the others. The community cannot afford to let such misbreants escape. No crime can be more diabolic than the wrecking of a train, and every poss able device should be exhausted in compassing the punishment of these most detestable

One of the sure Congressional districts in this tate is that composed of Steuben, Yates ar ? Ontario counties-the XXIXth. The renomition and re-election of the Hon. John Raines among the certainties of the immediate re. In this district are included four Asmbly districts, all of which rightfully belong the Republicans, though last year three of went Democratic. Our correspondent oper effort the Republican candidates can be District of Steuben. This ought by all a to be done.

That would-be constitution-menders should the greatest pains to secure accuracy in heir work is made plain by the facts set forth day in some detail in our Trenton correcondent's letter. An election is to take place New-Jersey on September 30 to determine ther the constitution shall be so amended to permit special legislation for cities. At that was what the Legislature intended; by somebody's blunder the section to be ed was wrongly numbered in the law pro-

and in the ballots which have been printed new evidence upon which the case was re-

and distributed. The highest legal authorities in the State are now in a quandary. Complications of all sorts loom up before them. Quick work will be required if it is decided that the ballots can be printed again, correctly, and again distributed. It is probable, on the whole, that the entire attempt to amend the constitution will be pronounced null and void by reason of the stupid blunder that was permitted to creep into the law.

The principal interest in the Maine election. which takes place to-day, will revolve about the 1st Congressional District, where, as is well-known, the Democracy have been putting forth desperate efforts to defeat Mr. Reed, or at least to impair his prestige by heavily reducing his majority. That they will succeed is not to be believed by any one who makes a candid survey of the situation at this distance. Speaker Reed has every reason to look with entire confidence for a vindication at the hands of the Republicans whom he has represented in Congress so admirably for seven successive terms. His course in Washington, especially while holding the gavel, has won such hearty admiration from his party generally that his State and his immediate constituents cannot fail to set the seal of approval upon it in an emphatic manner. As for the State at large and the other Congressional contests, it is only a question of the size of the Republican majorities.

THE TARIFF AT COUNTY FAIRS. The people in various parts of this State ar just now employing rare opportunities to hear the tariff question abiy discussed in the joint debates at county fairs. Thanks are due to the Reform Club, whose misguided zeal prompted its leaders to invite these debates, and to the well-informed and eloquent champions of projection who have volunteered to place the truth before large audiences in quarters where multitudes of yet as rarely hear more than one side. Thus far the upholders of the protective cause have reason to rejoice in the success of those who have presented their side, though it was hardly to be expected that such capable men as Representatives Horr, Perkins, Burrows, Butterworth, Dolliver, Payne and Cutcheon, having an almost incalculable advantage in the condition of the country and its progress in industries and wages for the past thirty years. could fail to convince reasoning mea of the wisdom of that National policy which has produced these results. Appointments have alsbeen made for Major McKinley, the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. and for other distinguished speakers.

It would be well for the friends of the Naional policy to take much greater care than they have ever done to induce the people, of all shades of opinions, to attend these debates and isten to the arguments offered. They will hear free-trade theories ingeniously and attractively presented, it is true. But on the other side they will hear those incontestable and overwhelming facts which make such theories completely untenable. They will learn what the country has actually been doing under protection, how its industries have so grown as to afford employment for millions more of American workers, how the greater demand for labor has resulted in actual advance of wages, how the millions who labor, having more means with which to purchase, have increased their consumption of food, clothes, tools and implements, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, thus enormously expanding the home market, and how the rapidly growing competition of home manufactures has in almost every department and branch so reduced prices that every dollar received in wages is worth more than a dollar and a quarter was worth thirty years ago.

The friends of protection cannot lose ground, but may gain in strength greatly, if they will take especial pains to have these debates fully attended. It should be considered the most urgent duty of all committeemen and influential citizens who believe in the good cause. The farmers, the mechanics and other workers, the shopkeepers and all men in practical avocations, need to be informed of the facts, so that ree-trade theories may not mislead them, for an overburden d people, even if he desired Even those who are already convinced of the wisdom of protection are often so imperfectly informed regarding its actual results thus far that they are unable to make the most effective answer in the daily discussions which go on in villages and on farms Time and effort spent now in bringing thousands to listen to these debates will save a vast deal of effort when votes are wanted to elect Republican Congress-

The distinguished gentlemen who are presenting the Republican side in these discus sions richly deserve a full measure of attention and courtesy at the hands of all friends of the cause wherever these meetings are held. There should be no lack of activity on the part of committees in receiving and aiding them, or in extending that hearty welcome which assures both speakers and people that the good cause is dear to the hearts of multitudes. In no part of this great State should a strong defender of the protective cause be left to search a single instant for information, help, countenance or cheering welcome.

## GENERAL RAUM'S DEFENCE.

On another page of this issue will be found a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions. which we print at his request. We do so with regret, not because we are unwilling to do justice to this official, but because we entertained the hope that our correspondent in Washington might have been in error when he drew attention to some startling abuses which have crept into the administration of the Pension Bureau. Our hopes apparently are not destined to be realized. General Raum's letter explains n thing, omits mention of some rather important facts in the now notorious Garrison case, and reflects, we must confess, but little credit upon its author as the executive chief of a great Government bureau.

The Garrison claim is one for increase of pension. It was based, when first filed in 1880, upon the testimony of relatives and comrades. In its original shape it was allowed An application for increase of pension in 1885. upon the same testimony, was rejected, and the rejection sustained by the Secretary of the Interior. Under the practice of the Department

the claim for increase could not have been reopened except by the introduction of new evidence bearing directly upon the cause of rejection. There is nothing in the record to show that such reopening was ever ordered. What Garrison secured was simply authority for a medical examination-which is an entirely different matter. Now, what did the new evidence offered by the claimant consist of? Nothing more nor less than the affidavit of a comrade, who swore that the claimant had told him in 1865 he was suffering from a certain disease. The Pension Office demands in such cases that "continuance" of the disease must be shown; that is, the claimant is required to prove a-degree of disability which. still existent, has, since first symptoms showed themselves, continued in one form or another until the date of application for pension. The testimony of the relatives on that point, as alsaing the amendment, and the same error is ready stated, had been rejected; and the only

opened and an increase allowed consisted in that furnished by the testimony of the soldier who asserted that the claimant had twenty odd years before complained to him of suffering from a certain disease, "Continuance," as the law requires, was not shown. This is the case in a nutshell. Does the Commissioner assert seriously that his bureau was warranted in allowing the claim upon such flimsy evidence-which, in fact, was no evidence what-But this is not all. The most serious feat-

ure of this case-the fact that this man Garrison is now, and has been since 1876, an employe of the Pension Bureau-General Raum omits to mention altogether. This, to say the least, is disingenuous. Does General Raum mean te say that such a claim, if made by an outsider, would for a single moment have had a standing in court? Does he mean to say that an outsider would have secured a medical examination twenty-four hours after the filing of his application? Does he mean to say that an outsider would have succeeded in having his claim allowed upon the ground that an examiner believes "the claimant would not under any circumstances make a false statement"? Does General Raum wish us to be lieve he is a simpleton? THE TRIMENE yields to no one in its desire to see justice done to the veterans of the Union. The sincerity of its views on this subject has been attested time and again by deed and word. It does not believe, however, that such justice is done when employes of the Pension Bureau, already drawing big salaries, are coddled at the expense, as General Raum recently declared, of thousands of veterans who have neither friends nor the influence accessary to push their claims. This is what was done in this case, and is done, we believe, in many others. In this sense there evidently exists in the Ponsion Bureau what our correspondent calls ring." And the sooner it is broken up the better it will be for the reputation of the Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior and the Republican party.

### MR. CROKER'S RETURN.

Mr. Crober has been at sea for several days Tummany Hall will be at sea for more than several days after his return. He is due or Wednesday, and there is no doubt that he will be warmly welcomed, though his modesty deprecates and has declined a public demon stration of hilarity and devotion. He does not ceme back too soon for the good of his faction in this city.

In spite of many declarations to the contrary, the hearts of the Tammany chieftainwho have not had the benefit of foreign travel. but have been bearing the heat and burden of the dog-days at home, are troubled. They know several things which disquiet them. They know that beneath a tolerably smooth surface various elements of discord, distrust and discentent are seething, and that the pot is liable to boil over at any moment. They know that trials are in stere, whether they renominate Mayor Grant or send him back into oblivion. They know that many respectable citizens who have usually been quite easy to manage are disgusted and ashamed at the plight in which their own negligence has put the city, and threaten to become obstreperous. They know that the remarkable disappointment of reasonable expectations as to the population of New-York is accurately assigned by sagacious observers to the frightful waste of metropolitan resources and opportunities by selfish, ignorant, audacious and corrupt Tammany officials. They know that at last foul streets, foul smells and foul doings generally have made a deep impression upon a multitude of individuals who are not easily moved to reprobation.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Croker's turn is an event of prime importance to Tammany Hall. He is reported to be in good healt) and spirits. He needs to be, for he will find his colleagues depressed and gloomy. His return is also a significant event for the city No resolve or action on his part can be expected to improve our condition. He cannot convert Tammany into an instrument of relief he may succeed in calming internal dissensions, and giving a more seductive outward aspect to Tammany administration, so that its overthrow will be a more difficult task than itadversaries now expect. From that point of view the community is legitimately interested in his return, and in the combinations and solutions which are sure to follow it. But we do not believe that a majority of the voters of New-York are ready to be deceived and be trayed again. There are hopeful indications that Tammany has been found out in quarterwhere nothing more than suspicion has existed hitherto, and that, having been found out, it will be turned out in November.

PROTECTION AND ABILITY TO PURCHASE In the discussion of trade relations with other countries there is a constant tendency to forget that populations differ widely in their consumption of products. This country is a great customer to other nations, not so much because it has sixty-four millions of people, but because they are able to consume and have accustomed themselves to consume more of the products of human labor than any other population of one hundred and fifty millions anywhere on earth.

In speaking of the consumption of any other people, the fact that their ordinary demands for each person are much smaller than those of the United States is not always remem bered. Thus men speak of the inhabitants of the Argentine Republic, and of the Italian immigration which has been pouring in at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand year ly, but the inhabitants of Italy consume about 10 bushels of grain yearly per capita, of Great Britain about 20 bushels, and of the United States over 40 bushels per capita. The in habitants of Italy consume about 20 pound of meat, those of Great Britain about 120, and those of the United States about 175 pounds per capita. At a glance it is seen that the buying capacity of four million persons may not be greater than the purchases of a million

or even half a million Americans. Canada, Senator Sherman tells us, has ; population of about five millions. But it would be safe to guess that the two cities of Philadelphia and Chicago actually purchase and consume each year more than the entir population of Canada. Whoever has observed low the French-Canadians live in New-Pagland manufacturing districts, remembering that they represent the ways and habits of a large proportion of the inhabitants of Canada, will not mistakenly suppose that the consumption of the entire Dominion will aggregate a thirteenth part of the consumption of this country. Or when statesmen tell us of the millions who inhabit Mexico, it is necessary to remember that over half the population are Indians, that the half-breeds outnumber the whites, and that the white population of Mexico does not greatly outnumber the population

The most wonderful proof of the beneficence of the American protective policy is found in the fact that it has enabled the people of this Nation far to surpass all others in their con-

sumption of food, clothing, tools, implements, comforts and luxuries. When it is remembered that the people of this country are less than a twentieth of the world's inhabitants. and yet of many great staples their consumption is from a quarter to a half of the whole world's consumption, the immense disparity may be partly realized. The world's crop of sugar is placed in trade returns at 5.114.620 tons, but this country consumes 1,422,900, or 28 per cent. The world's production of coffee is placed at \$56,000 tons, but the United States takes 265,000, or 30 per cent. The world's production of iron is 24,900,000 tons, but this country consumes over 8,000,000, nearly a third. The world's production of steel is 10,500,000 tons, but this country uses 3,385,732, or about a third. Of copper the proportion is a little smaller, about 30 per cent, but of lead decidedly larger. Out of 11,421,000 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each, this country uses 2,685,000, over onequarter; and the American consumption of wool is certainly more than a quarter of the world's known production, and is sometimes reckoned as high as 600,000,000 pounds, which would be nearly a third. About a third of the India rubber of the world is consumed in this country, and more than half the tin produced in the whole world, and nearly 40 per cent of all the coal known to be raised

from the world's mines. It does not follow that this country has no occasion to extend and expand its foreign trade. But it is worth while to remember during all discussions of the subject that the magnificent development of home industries and prosperity which the protective system has given is worth more to Americans than all the obtainable trade of the rest of the world.

#### TRANCE IN DAHOMEY.

The cable disputch from London stating that French expedition against Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, will set out on the 18th inst will be pleasant reading for the civilized world. For such an expedition holds out the hope that the worst features of the African Continent are soon to be wised out. Dahomey has long been recognized as the scene of the most atrocion and wholesale manders of human beings on he face of the earth. Every effort to civilize t made by these Protestant or Catholic missignatus who have risked their liberty and ives in trying to mise the Dahenesans at east to the low standard of the savages govened by Tuppoo Tib and other African rulers has been a facture. The latter were civilized by Stanley, as much as it was possible to do in the middle of the African jungles. The American explorer not only discovered, but has almost Europeanized the immense basin of the Congo, where there is now a flourishing state, governed by Belgian, or rather international, laws. France is about to perform the same kind of work in Dahomey, the darkest spot on the Dark Continent, and it is fortunate, in the interest of human progress, that she has been forced to undertake it.

If the French succeed in their campaign, which is hardly to be doubted, among the first to be benefited will be the American colonists d the Republic of Liberia, whose trade with the interior of Africa has been greatly embarrassed by the hostile attitude of the Dahomeans. The country is to be invaded from three different points, Whydah, Grand Popo and Porto Novo; but the Dahomean army, which is reported as already marching to oppose the invaders, is said to be incapable of making an effective resistance. It will be remembered that the Dahomean troops were repulsed when they attempted to capture Porto Novo, the capital of King Tofa, who is a French protege. The French have secured as a base of operations the trading town of Whydah, on the coast, which places them in direct communication with their ase of supplies; that is, the naval squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Cuver-

As to the political and practical results of the expedition her European rivals, the most jealous of French expansion in Africa. need not be disturbed; for France does not intend to annex Dahomey, but only to place it under her protectorate for the benefit of all nations, exactly as Whydah has been freely opened to the commerce of the whole world. The history of the last few years sufficiently shows why France has found it necessary to organize such an expedition. She had vainly attempted to open negotiations with the King of Dahomey. Her representative, Governor Bayol, who went for that purpose to the capital, Abomey, was detained there as a prisoner for more than one month, and had to witness the awful hecatomb of hundreds of human beings, beheaded at the command of the King. on the celebration of one of their festivals. Mr. Bayol was released finally and arrived at the coast, only to hear that the troops of Bazadin had approached Porto Novo and been shelled by the French gunboats stationed off the dangerous bar of Kotonon. At the same time everal employes of the European factories at Whydah had been treacherously captured and sent to Aboney, where they underwent the worst treatment. They managed to return to the coast; but the troops of Dahemey followed them, and all the European establishments along the Atlantic shore in those regions were threatened with destruction. France has at last determined to cut short the invading career of the ferocious King of Dahomey, and to end an expedition against his capital. Abomey, where the entrance of her soldiers cannot fail of being greeted by Europeans and Americans anxious to see Dahomey opened, like other African countries, to legitimate trade and civilization.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It will not help difficulties in Wall Street to misunderstand or misrepresent the monetary situation. The notion that the Government is not able to get money out of the Treasury, and has added nothing to the supply, is not correct. During the past two weeks the money of all kinds held by the Treasury has decreased \$10,500,000, but the holdings by the Treasury and the New-York banks together have decreased \$9,700,000. disbursements by the Treasury have gone to the interior, to meet the demand arising from a greatexpansion of business, so that the banks have gained but little. In addition to the decrease of money on hand, the interior demand has also ab sorbed all the coinage and the issue in purchases of silver bullion. The interior demand is large and cannot be expected to abate at present. It absorbs all the money the Treasury has thus far been able to supply, and begs for more. The volume of circulation of all kinds outside the Treasury was \$1,436,000,000 September 1, having increased over \$4,600,000 in August and nearly \$46,000,000 during the last year. But current prices of commodities averaged September 1 more than 6 per cent higher than a year ago, and that alone would involve use in known payments of a single month outside New-York of \$106,000,000 more money, if the quantities purchased and sold flad I een the same.

The higher prices came in part from partial failure of crops, but also in part from the many speculations started in expectation that the silver act and more money would lift prices. But there must have been also some merease in quantities moved. Railroad earnings for three weeks of August on eighty-eight roads and for the last week on thirty-seven show a gain of 5.7 per cent over last year. So the clearings through banks

cent greater than last year. These evidences force the conclusion that the expansion of legitimate business has made use for increasing amounts of money, as well as the advance in prices. Secretary Windom has not only issued a second call for \$20,000,000 of the 4 1-2 per cents, of which over \$4,000,000 have already been purchased, and bought 700,500 ounces silver at declining prices, but has now offered to prepay the interest to and including that due July next on the 4 per cent bonds, which will amount to about \$24,000,000, the prepayments to begin Wednesday and to continue one month. It is possible that, should disbursements be large under these provisions, prices may again be started upward, so that the demand may once more quickly outrun the supply. But in any event the enormous traffic in progress renders the supply of money for speculative uses comparatively uncertain. It may be doubted whether the decline in stocks,

which averaged 75 cents per share last week, was

mainly due to monetary influences, because other adequate reasons for decline appeared. If crops are short, the railroads must inevitably have less freight to move. The Interstate Commission has given further time for the execution of its order, which fixes maximum rates on freight between the Missouri and points in Kansos, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, and points on the Mississippi River and the Lakes. But the order is not medified, and its nature may be inferred from the provision that the rates shall not be lower than 6 1-2 mills per ton per mile for distances less than 500 miles, or lower than 6 mills for any distance. Such rates, with short crops, would make the prospect for railroads in first extensive region most uninviting. Besides much selling of Granger stocks, which these tacts explain, there was also a sharp attack on the management of the Illinois Central, and a decline in coal stocks, that trade having failed to answer efforts made to advance prices. Railroafi carnings in August were above last year's, but the increase has been shrinking. and for the last week no increase has yet appeared. Prices of commodities have been affected by

more favorable accounts of yield, and have declined 3 cents for wheat, corn nearly 1 cent, and cotton 3-8 cent. Pork products were held by powerful operators, lest the tailure of a large commission house here should prove disastrons. That failare seems to have resulted from the collapse in wheat and other products, but the shrinkage of the foreign demand gave ample warning that speculative prices for silver would not necessarily nake speculative prices for the great exportable staples sate or possible. In the last week of August only 255,000 bushels of wheat were exported, against 1,435,000 for the same week last year, and 465,000 bushels corn; against 987,000 last year. Cotton exports have been smaller for some time, and last week were but \$8,000 bales, against 3,000 bales last year, though the increase in receipts was 27,600 bales, or 52 per cent. The failures in Laverpool and New-Orleans had the less effect because there was every reason to expect such an ending of the recent speculation in that product. Oil closed a shade higher, and sugar advanced from 1-4 to 1-2 cent for different grades. Iron did not decline, woot was more firm than of late with better buying, and the minor metals were strong.

The lowering of prices to such a point as to permit larger experts has become of importance to the financial world. Last week the value of domestic exports from Nex-York was about 30 per cent less than for the corresponding week last year, while the imports were a million larger, or over 10 per cent. There is plenty of unem-played capital abroad for use in this country, provided the course of prices did not cause a scarcity of commercial bills. The final action of the Senate on the Tariff bill, if reached this week, may remove an important cause of uncertainty, though it comes too late to produce the best effects until another season. Under the circumstances the woollen goods market has shown more activity than was expected, while cottons are in strong demand, and the sales of leather and leather goods continue large. It is also noteworthy that the demand for building materials does not abate.'

If any one is inclined to doubt that civilization is making progress, let him reflect upon the fact that eleven men have been walking for money in Detroit for the last six days, and that not one person in a hundred thousand would give a hundred thousandth part of a cent to know the re-

The determination of the non-union workmen at West Albany to deal forcibly and summarily with any one who may molest them seems to be fally justifiable. They have suffered much at the hands of the strikers, and cannot be blamed if of the strikers, and cannot be blamed if they defend themselves from further outrage. Organized labor is a good thing; if properly orcanized. But it is a fatal error to assume that the workman who declines to be "organized" has no rights which his organized rivals are bound to respect. A man in this country has a right to support himself and his family by honest labor whenever and wherever the opportunity to do so is offered; and that right is not contingent upon his paying tribute to any walking delegate or general master workman. The vast majority of laboring usen are not "organized" at all, and it will not do for the organized minority to take the attitude of the dog in the manger. One man has as good a right to work as another has not to

The proposition to elect the Governor-General of Canada by popular vote of the Canadian people is sensible enough, and practical enough. But in that case would there be any real connection between the Dominion and the British Govern-The proposition seems to be tentamount to a declaration of independence.

Speaker Reed predicts that in five years the Democratic party will be "claiming to be the original discoverer and patentee of the principle that members of the House, if present and declining to vote, may be counted to make a quorum." This is termed by our correspondent in Portland a "jocular prediction," but there are truth and soberness in it. The Democratic party is easily capable of the effort that would be involved in setting up such a claim. Its spokesmen have claimed far more in the past on no more adequate grounds. But the common-sense of the country will not forget its obligations in this matter to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

The adversaries in the brick war have no sufficient excuse for refusing to submit their differences to arbitration. They are both wrong.

Inspector Loomis has proved the truth of the allegation that the Cable Railroad Company in Harlem has been emptying the mud and miscellaneous refuse from its trenches into the sewers. The next thing to be done is to convince the company that this sort of rascality is highly unprofit-

There will be widespread popular sympathy with the movement begun by the women of Ashe ville, N. C., to secure better servants. The servant-girl problem is one of the vexing question that modern civilization has thus far been unable to grapple with successfully. There is surely something to be gained by co-operation among the employers of servants, and the members of this class in Asheville have clearly taken one step in the right direction. The trouble with servants there, as in New-York and elsewhere, is "general incompetency and untrustworthiness." The "union of housekeepers" formed in Asheville proposes to secure good servants and to fix schedules of capacity and rates of wages. The long-suffering housekeepers of the rest of the country will await with impatience the news of the progress of the experiment just begun in North Carolina.

The isolation of China from the thoughts and sympathies of the Western World is reflected in the fact that scarcely a ripple of interest is caused in Europe or America by the news that the Yeloutside New-York for the month were 13.7 per low River has burst its banks, destroying thou-

sands of human lives and producing widespread desolation and famine. It cannot be denied that this is the fact, and it certainly cannot be claimed that it is a credit to humanity.

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#### PERSONAL

The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall is now seriously ill for the first time in his life.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks is loyal to Boston even in his lines of travel. He is now on his way home from England on the steamer Cephalonia, which runs to Boston directly, instead of coming on a finer and more fashionable boat by way of New-York.

Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected home from Rome on Saturday next. .

Mr. Towne, chief engineer of the Navy, with a party of friends, called on Mr. Yarrow, the English torpedoboat builder, during the latter's recent visit to Washington. The evening was warm, and a pleasant breeze was blowing through the open window. Mr. Yarrow was noticeably careful to sit in a corner, and after a time remarked: "You Americans alse verwy careless, don't you know, about sitting in drafts. Now, in Eng land, you know, we don't think of doing that sort of thing." "Ne doubt." replied Mr. Towne, "but you see we had such a severe draft in America during the war that we never mind a little thing like this." The representative of Pritain never smiled, and was plainly at a loss to see the connection between war and atmospheric activation.

An Irish paper speaks of a touching incident at the banquet given in London recently to Mr. Parnell:
-For months The O'Gorman Mahon, who was in political warfare when Mr. Gladstone was still at Christ Church, and who looks down on the Liberal leader as a victous young schoolboy, had been sick almost unto death. Many of his friends thought that they would never look again on the leonine face of the grand old swordsman, who had a word and a blow for every slanderer of Ireland in the long dead past, for every slanderer of Ireland in the long dead past. Int to the surprise of everybody-just as dinner was about to be announced—that splendid and towering neuro, dressed, not in the commonplace swallow-fail, but in a strange woodly tweed garnent, with sleeves maked up and the look of many venes, wear-walled into the room. At once there burst out a nurmar, then it rose to a cheer, and then man after man went up to cordially shake the grand old checkan's hand. It was an historic moment."

Mrs. Owen Connolly, widow of a wealthy Irish American, has just given her splendid re-dence in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, to the Sisters of Charity, to be used as a boarding house for ladies.

Mr. Joseph J. Biggar, son of the late Joseph G. Biggar, M. P., has been sworn in a solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland.

The oldest sister of Mercy in America is Mother seton of the New-York Convent of Mercy, who is over ninety. Her father died in 1-00. Her mother, a convert, founded the Order of the Sisters of Chartey at Emmitsburg.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"We have just returned from the mountains," says Georgia editor, "where we went for the benefit of During our visit we fell down a precipice and broke our left leg, and as we are without a pair of crutches, we call upon our subscribers to pay what they owe, and we promise that hereafter, when in search of health, we will remain at home."

Hide Tommy Sometimes.—Mr. Dashhourd Poore the other evening invited a few friends to dinner. During the repast, Howells, one of the guests, while roaring over one of Poore's bom nots, accidentally knocked one of those fashionable hock glasses off the table and it smashed upon the floor. No one seemed to take notice of the incident except Tommy, the precoclous pride of his mother's heart, who exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it's one of those glasses we borrowed from Mr. Robinson next door."—dewellers' Circular.

friends the parsons, about the inexcusable blunders of the daily papers. But when it comes to speaking of a man who has been dead four weeks as Still alive you have to look to the weekly papers. An instance of this kind has just occurred, and instead of feeling chagrined over the blunder, the editor probably thinks it was simply an unavoidable mistake. Some times the man who gets out a big paper once a day isn't nearly so busy as the editor of a weekly is-in his The shah's Sons in Law .- The Shah of Per-la won't

The shah's sons in Law.—The Shah of Parda won't had any foolishness on the part of his sons in law. They can't move into the palace and board free, with the use of the library and lathroom thrown in. They can't consume his wines and ciracs and use his horses without compensation. He only marries a daughter to a very rich man, and as soon as the ceremony is over he immediately confiscates his property. That is the kind of man the shah is. Then they have to go to work and try to build up another forume. There is nothing the Shah likes better than to see his sons-in-law hustling around to make a living.—(Texas sift-ings.)

under the huspices of the Hartford Theological semmary has received a number of applications and others are constantly coming in. The project has roceived flattering commendations from a large number of prominent clergymen and church musicians.

fillet of gold, her heart leaped into her eyes, her se quivered like an aspen lear, and then she knew she loved him." If while you are putting on the ring undergo the same sensations, I will be able to answer your question more completely. (Jewellers' Circular,

While the G. A. P. men were in Boston they are said to have consumed upward of half a million pics. Thus once again is the courage of our gallant boys in blue proved to the world.

LINES BY A LATTER-DAY LAKIST.

W. St. Leger in "Ballads from Punch."

"My little maid, I reason'd mild,

"Its wrong, so black a skin,"

"Twas nature's eloquence," replied,

The freeborn peasant's grin,

So, saddened as I took the path A mossy stone, in harmless sport, Came sailing by my head.

And turning round, the nymph I spied, Her rustic missiles throwing, Beside her, champion of the wood, Her third surviving brother stood, His little aid bestowing.

And little maid and brother Jim, Fill both were out of breath. Gave vital stream and eye and limb To imbescening fate and grim, Necessitating death.

The child was farther than a man Could reach with measured pace, And dignity a run forbade; So, moralizing, up the glade I strade with pensive face.

Full often faithful memory paints.
The cot, the forest wild:
And yet I wish that I had gone,
And smack'd the sylvan child?

The American Humane society offers two prized each of \$250, for the best essays on the question whether vivisection should be permitted in the interests of humanity, and, if so, with what restrictions,

Essays are to be sent to George T. Angell, No. 19 Milk st., Boston, before January 1. People Were strong Then.-Donnerwetter (who in-dways informing others on matters they take no in-

always informing others on matters they take no in-terest in)—Talking about watches, do you know that they have been in use only since 1461? Nochemmal—That's interesting; what did people carry before that time? Donnerwetter—I guess sun-dials.—(Jewellers' Cir-cular. TRANQUIL BOSTON DISTURBED BY ELECTRIC

From The Boston Heraid.

The electric car has come to stay, but it has come with a great deal of noise. It has materially increased the street noises in the city. It has made the streets through which it passes less desirable for residences than other streets are. It has not yet learned how to be noiseless, and, possibly, it never will learn this. It is at present a great deal more noisy than the ordinary horse-car.

# A SIGN OF CIVILIZATION.

A SIGN OF CIVILIZATION.

From The Washington Post.

The Kickapoe Indians are kicking on the consustent mental solution shows but surely the savage instructs of the noble red man are giving place to civilization and refinement.

ELABORATE CEREMONIALS A WASTE OF TIME. From The Providence Journal.

From The Providence Journal.

Speaker Reed is right in his condemnation of the waste of time by Congress in eulogies of deceased members and adjournments out of respect to their memory. No one can object to proper tribute to the memory of a deceased colleague, but there is no occasion to stop the business of the country by an elaborate ceremonial, which should be left for his funeral.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Our Government has always shown itself very niggrarily and very short-sighted in the matter of foreign missions. One thing should be done or the other-citler do away with foreign missions altogether, and put our interests into the charge of Consuls or Consulsar agenis, or put our missions on an equal poting in all respects with those of the other great Powers of the world. If we need foreign missions at all, we need such as shall be respected, and that cannot be go long as we keep our Ministors on small pay, and make our missions only second class or even lower.